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HERE and there one reads of "road reform," but in Indiana the phrase has not been uttered since the last Legislature got down to work.

IT must drive the iron deeper into the soul of John Gilbert Shanklin to read that an Indiana Democrat has been appointed to office as a 'personal favor to Isaac Pusey Gray.

If the country could be convinced that Mr. Cleveland can win his party in Congress to sound money views and sound money votes, it would dismiss the feeling of uncertainty from business

THE New York Sun seems to have forgotten, when it is making demands for the pulling down of the Spanish flag in Cuba, that the present administration's pulling down of flags is confined to the stars and stripes.

IF Mr. Bypum was won over to the President's views regarding silver legislation by the granting of two or three minor appointments, what ingratitude it will be if the senior Senator, who has been loaded down with presidential favors, shall continue to shout for free silver and anathematize Wall street.

THE Washington correspondent of a Cleveland organ announces that the Harrison-Blaine reciprocity with Brazil and Cuba is doomed, because it is reciprocity with a club. It is not news to the American millers that the reciprocity which gives them the market of Cuba is very much opposed by the Spanish millers, and will, for that reason, be

Or all the foremost bankers in New York who appended their names to a document issued from the National Democratic headquarters, in which they professed unbounded faith in the wisdom of Mr. Cleveland and the soundness of his financial views, not one has responded to the supplication of Secretary Carlisle to surrender some of his surplus gold.

A STORY is going the rounds of the Eastern papers that Senators Voorhees, Brice and Gorman are interested in American tin-plate plants. If the Indiana Democracy could be made to believe such a story of Voorhees he would forever forfeit the admiration which many of its members have for him, since a tin-plate plant is regarded by them as a foe to the Democratic party.

FIGURES are not the most reliable things on earth, even in the hands of | will have no weight with intelligent peogood, well-meaning people. The editor of the organ of the Christian Endeavor societies says that fully a million members of the order have signed pledges to not attend the Columbian exposition if the gates be opened on Sunday. The Epworth League will also refuse its patronage. This is a formidable showing, but it would be more so were it a certainty that even the majority of these good people would attend the fair if the gates remain closed each Sabbath. There is a nice point of ethics involved in that "if." Has a Christian who has no intention of attending the fair a right to pledge himself to stay away on the condition of the gates being opened on Sunday?

INDIANAPOLIS extends a cordial welcome to the delegates of the international convention of Young Men's Christian Associations which assembles here to-day. This is noted as a church-going city, and the people are in earnest and sympathetic accord with the work and purposes of this great organization. The growth of the associations in the last quarter of the century shows that the work has been well directed and that a need existed for just such a union of moral and religious elements. The young men's societies supplement the work of the churches in a practical way, and their influence sometimes reaches where that of the church is not directly felt. All who are interested in promoting the welfare of young men and in encouraging every possible opposition to the dangers that beset youth will unite in offering hospitality and a courteous reception to the visiting representatives.

THE convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, which meets in Louisville to-day, promises to be largely attended, interesting and spirited. As the first national meeting last election, its proceedings will be watched with interest and will, doubtless, be somewhat indicative of the spirit that animates the party. Of course, there will be no attempt to commit the party to any new policy or line of action, as only a national convention could do that, but a good deal of Republican sentiment will find informal ex- | ty-five cents each. West indianapolis

pression and there will be good speeches galore. The Republican national committee and the Republican League of College Clubs will also meet in Louisville to-day and to-morrow. As a result of these various meetings the country will probably discover that the Republican party is very much alive.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

The next steamer that arrives at San Francisco from Honolulu will probably bring important dispatches from "My Commissioner" Blount. As he was clothed with paramount anthority, and as the administration has shown a disposition to permit him to formulate its policy on the Hawaiian question, these dispatches will be awaited with much

A staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has been in Honolulu for some time making a close study of the Hawaiian question, says that the documents that will be sent to the United States by Commissioner Blount and the articles that will go to partisan newspapers in support of them will be to the effect that Minister Stevens conspired with men in the sugar-cane industry to overthrow Queen Liliuokalani, form a provisional government, and, without the consent of the natives, annex the islands to the United States. If this shall prove to be the purport of Commissioner Blount's dispatches it will afford additional proof that it is the policy of this administration to cast discredit on all the acts of the last one or of its officials in connection with the Hawaiian matter. Incidentally, it will tend to justify Mr. Blount's action in hauling down the American flag, for if Minister Stevens was engaged in such a "conspiracy" as that indicated his raising the flag over the provisional government' house was an act dishonorable in its motive and object, and calling fo repudiation and censure by this gov-

No doubt the administration would be glad to find some ground of defense for its action in hauling down the American flag at Honolulu. That has proved a very unpopular act, and is still lacking in any justification. It will matter very little to the administration whether the defense of the act which eventually it will have to offer shall rest on real or manufactured ground if it will answer the purpose. If it can show that Minister Stevens was in a "conspiracy" to annex the islands without the consent of the natives it will probably claim to have established a good defense for hanling down the flag he had raised.

The Journal does not believe that anything of the kind indicated can be truthfully alleged against Mr. Stevens, There is nothing in his character or antecedents to justify a belief that he would engage in any underhanded or dishonorable scheme. He is a man of high character, a careful, conscientious diplomate, and quite above engaging in any crooked business. He has had and still has the confidence of all the best people in the island, and his actin hoisting the American flag and giving the countenance and support of the United States to the de facto government established after the Queen's dethronement had the hearty approval of all the members of that government, and of all the business men and capitalists in the island except a few who were identified with the corruption and debaucheries of the Queen's government.

Notwithstanding these facts, we think it likely that the administration will be able to make a plausible case in support of the charge that Mr. Stevens was engaged in a "conspiracy" to annex the islands without the consent of the natives, and that the American flag was raised in furtherance of the scheme. There are plenty of people in Honolulu, natives, half-breeds and foreign adventurers, who will gladly testify that to the best of their knowledge and belief such was the fact. If Commissioner Blount went there to make out a case of that kind he can probably do it, but it ple. Mr. Stevens himself will arrive in the United States before many days, and a plain statement of facts from him will dispose of the conspiracy charge.

Every step that the present administration has taken in the Hawaiian matter shows that its prime motive is not to advance or promote the interests of the United States, but to cast discredit on the acts of the last administration and justify itself in undoing them. If this results in the re-establishment of the monarchy and the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, with her Cabinet of adventurers and debauchees and her Louisiana lottery policy, the administration will deserve the contempt of the civilized world.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENCAMPMENT.

No one who has not examined the systematic work which Director Fortune and Secretary Hendricks, of the citizens' committee, are superintending, to obtain accommodations for visitors during the encampment season can form any adequate idea of its extent and completeness. The organization is a rare conception of the work, and the conception is being carried out day by day by efficient and faithful men and women. The canvass of the city to ascertain the names and residences of those who will furnish rooms and meals, and the cost, is nearly completed. When it shall be finished not a house in the city that will open its doors to strangers will have been missed. Accommodations will then be on record for 25,000 or 30,000 people. In addition to this, and what is more significant as showing popular interest in the encampment, scores of citizens, outside the Grand Army as well as in it, have canvassed their own neighborhoods for accommodations for people from States or towns in which they have forof representative Republicans since the | merly resided. Some citizens have undertaken to find quarters for all the survivors of companies, and even of regimental organizations. Veterans are preparing to fill their homes with cots. While there are dollar lodgings on the directors' books, it may be said that three-fourths of them are at the rate of fifty cents a night, and meals are twen-

has prepared to entertain more people than the street cars can comfortably take back and forth unless the Citizens' company, in its new-born zeal, pushes its trolley to that patriotic suburb. The hotel people and others at the stockyards have offered to lodge four hundred people.

All the foregoing relates to accommodations for which those cared for will pay for their lodgings. The committee is making arrangements for free barracks for thousands-as many as will come. Next week circulars will be sent to each one of the 7,500 Grand Army posts in the United States, asking them to return at once the number of members who will come and who will want free lodgings. As these returns are received they will be entered in a book for the purpose, so that the managers will know approximately how many thousand bunks must be built. Already steps have been taken to secure the proper sanitary conditions on the grounds where the barracks will be

Such is an outline of the work which is being quietly but systematically done under the direction of Chairman Lilly and Director Fortune. It is being so thoroughly done that the Journal can most confidently assert that Indianapolis can comfortably and cheaply entertain every person in the whole country who cares to come to the encampment. Let there be no hesitation on that score. The patriotic impulse of the people of Indianapolis has been touched. The veterans of the Grand Army from all the States will receive a welcome the heartiness of which has never been surpassed by other cities having the National Encampment for guests. Come!

HEBREW circles in New York and other large centers of population are startled by the announcement that another great exodus of Jews from Russia is about to begin. They have scarcely recovered from the strenuous efforts and large outlay made to provide for the refugees of 1891-92 before the news of a new edict of expulsion reaches them. And if it is true, as stated, that this edict embraces all the Jews in Poland, the new exodus will be very much greater and more distressing than the former one. There are about 1,500,000 Jews in Poland, whereas the edict of 1891 did not include more than 500,000. If the present edict is enforced as ruthlessly as the first one was, every Jew in Poland will be forced to leave the country. The rich and well-to-do will have to part with their property at any sacrifi e, while the poor will be driven out with what they have on their backs. Many thousands of them, perhaps hundreds of thousands, will find their way to the United States, and a large proportion of them will have to be assisted by the Jewish charity organizations. These organizations are very efficient and liberal in caring for their own people, but their resources are likely to be tested to the utmost when the great exodus begins.

By his complete change of front on the silver question Mr. Bynum practically admits that for some years past he has been dead wrong on that question. For quite a length of time he was a blatant supporter of free coinage; now he says "if the United States shoulders any more responsibility for the circulation of silver money we will find ourselves standing at once without the support of a single foreign government." As Mr. Bynum has admitted his fallibility on the silver question it might be worth while for him to make a little candid investigation of his position on the tariff question. He has not been a more zealous supporter of free silver coinage than he has of free trade, and it ought to occur to a candid man that if he has been for years absolutely wrong on one question he may be far from right on the other. Mr. Bynum's change of front on the silver question shows that all his flaming speeches and bold assertions on that question for some years past have been based on total ignorance of the underlying principles of the subject. Perhaps, if he would hold an honest and conscientious inquest on himself he would find that he is equally ignorant in regard to the underlying principles of the tariff question.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Why She Is Popular. "She cannot sing the old songs," Her voice is hardly fit; But she can dance the "boom-de-ay," And wind up with the "split."

A Man of the People. Hungry Biggins-I tell you, old feller, this here man Gladstone is a feller I would like to meet and shake by the hand.

Weary Watkins-Why? Hungry Higgins-This here paper says that he has wore the same collar fer twenty years or

Ruined. "Du ferichtes schweinhund! Du esel!" vociferated the eminent musician, as he surveyed his presentment in the barber's mirror.

"What's the matter now?" queried the barber. "You have my hair so smooth already combed, when I have to-night dot recital to blay in yet. Donnerwetter!"

Her Faux Pas. "I've got a new treasure," announced Mrs. Gabble to the sewing society; "I have a deaf and

dumb servant girl." "I don't see how you get along with lfer." said one of the other women. "Oh, just beautifully. You see, I am not both-

ered any by her talking to me, and she is just a bee-utiful listener." And it was almost five minutes before Mrs. Gabble could see what the other women were

laughing at, Well Trained,

"I must say, Miss Chic," said the State manager for the Laytistout Publishing Company. "that you have done remarkably well for one who has had no experience. Forty dollars' worth of books sold in one day is a record that many of our veteran agents would not be at all ashamed of. It is really astonishing." "Oh," said the pretty young woman, airily; "while it is true that I never was a book agent before, I have done a whole lot of work in the church fair line."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Paris Figuro cabled to that paper from the world's exposition grounds on the opening day that "No journalist, no historian, no painter, no architect, no lecturer can ever find words or ideas to sufficiently describe, to make one understand, to appreciate, to see this White City." He said it would be necessary to invent a new word, which would hereafter serve the press and public in expressing admiration of the exhibition. | evening, at 8 o'clock.

Experimenting with adjectives, he continued: "Wonderful, magnificent, colossal, enormous, beautiful-why, such expressions appear commonplace when applied to the world's fair. It is something greater, more noble, more astonishing, more remarkable, more wonderful, more marvelous, more beautiful than all such words combined." In view of his enthusiasm one wonders that he did not then and there coin the necessary word to express his

feelings. MR. FRANK LAWLER, who has been working night and day for the last two months to secure the position of postmaster at Chicago, says: "I was compelled to remain in Washington for nearly two months before I could get an interview with the President and the Postmaster-general on the case of the Chicago postoflice; this was owing to the many demands on the President's time by office seekers from all over the United States." The Chicago man does not class himself among the common

PERHAPS some extendation for the crime of the late Carlyle Harris may be found in the fact that his mother reared him as a playmate of girls, taking care that he was not permitted to associate with companions of his own sex. No man whose associations are wholly, or almost wholly, feminine can have that half-reverent, half-puzzled adoration for womankind which should possess the right-minded man, and which is so great a source of amusement to women.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER, though over eighty years of age, spends hours every day at her writing deek. Miss Fawcerr, the young English woman

of recent "above-the-senior-wrangler" fame, has adopted the profession of electrical engineer. THE Harvard authorities will make use

of the legacy of \$150,000 left to the university by Katherine Page Perkins to erect a dormitory to be known as Perkins Hall. MISS MARGARET WINDEYER, daughter of Sir William Windeyer, senior judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, 18 said to be the only woman officially com-

missioned to represent a foreign govern-

ment at the world's fair. SEVEN million dollars is the value of the estate of the late New York brewer, John Eichler. This he left to "his beloved wife," whom he made sole legatee and executrix. Another claimant has now appeared in the person of a woman who represents herself as Anna Katharine Eichler, the widow of John Eichier, to whom she said she was married in Germany, and to whom she had borne seven children, five of whom are alive. The will has been probated, but counsel are seeking to have the case re-

MRS. Howe's youngest daughter, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot, whose portrait as a young girl now adorns the Corcoran art gallery at Washington, and who was considered so famous a beauty that in her European travels with her mother she was called "La Belle Americaine," is the wife of an artist who, rumor says, has something of the quality ascribed to Mr. and Mrs. Fox in the fable, and which they elegantly called lassitude, which may account for Mrs. Elliot's recent lecturing efforts.

HARDWARE says that a firm which manufactures a bicycle known as the "P. D. Q." recently offered an advertisement of the bicycle in question to a paper for boys, which refused it, on the ground that it was suggestive of profanity. The firm explained that the ebjectionable letters stood for three Latin words, "Redibus duobus quietus," meaning "rest for both feet;" but the editor desired to avoid even the appearance of evil and still refused the "ad." The Latinity of this motto, by the way, is open to question, but perhaps it is hardly fair to expect pedal Latin to be capital Latin.

A MEMORIAL tabernacle to John Wesley is to be built near Central Park, New York city. The trustees of St. Paul's Church of that city have in hand \$526,000 for the work, and three other uptown churches will unite in contributing \$300,000. It is rumored that Rev. James MacIntyre, pastor of the three-hundred-thousand-dollar Methodist Church at Denver, will become the pastor of the Wesley Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, is opposed to the scheme of a costly church, as he thinks it will be in direct opposition to the traditions and usages of Methodism.

NOT A GOOD PARLIAMENTARIAN. "I'll never hold the place of trust-The chairman's post so high, Because," she said with deep disgust, "I don't know how to cry.

-Chicago Record.

A PATROLMAN DEAD.

Perry Olds Becomes a Victim of Grief on Account of His Father's Death.

At 6 o'clock last evening occurred the death of patrolman Perry Olds at his home, corner of Virginia avenue and Coburn street. For several days he has been very low, and the end was not unexpected by his friends. He was about twenty-seven years of age and unmarried. He was one of the youngest officers on the police force. and was popular with both patrolmen and superior officers. He has been on the force for a year and a half, but for the past four months has been off duty on account of illness. His fatal sickness began immediately after the death of his father, who passed away about six months ago. Between the father and son there was the closest filial relationship. and from the grief occasioned by the loss the son never recovered. Regret is felt by the entire police force over the death of the young man. The funeral will occur at Martinsville, on Thursday, that place being the old home of the deceased. The remains will be taken on Thursday morning, accompanied by a special escort of police.

Sergeant Laporte Receives Thanks, Police Sergeant Laporte last night received from Cincinnati a pathetic letter penned by Miss Lillian Dumphries, the deventeen-year-old giri whom he last week rescued from a life of shame at the resort of Madame Pierce, on Indiana avenue. The letter breathes words of thankfulness to the officer for his interference at the time she was about to take the first steps of a sinful career, although the writer stoutly avers that she had no knowledge of the character of the house until she was told of it by the officers. The Sergeant is delighted with the result of his prompt step. and will write the girl a letter of sound fatherly advice.

Williamson Assaulted Ris Father. Officers Dilts and Crannan last night arrested Harris Williamson, aged seventeen, and Belle Miller, aged fifty-five. The couple were locked up on the charge of assault and battery and depravity. The woman is a withered specimen of human life, who lives with the Williams family, at No. 434 East St. Clair street, and claims to be employed as gook at Moore's Hotel, on Massachusetts avenue. From the officers' story it appears that the boy's parents made an objection, last night, to his conduct with the aged boarder and, angered at their interference, he fell upon his father and administered a severe beating.

The Denison Pool Tournament,

J. Abromet won from J. E. Corcoran, in continuous pool, at the Denison billiard rooms, last night, the score standing, at the close: Abromet, 100, and Corcoran, 84. The high runs of each man were 10 and 9, and the game was closely contested and interesting throughout. The umpire was Frank Daugherty. Wright and Lee play this afternoon.

BIENNIAL Y. M.C. A. MEETING

Hundreds Arrived Yesterday to Attend the International Convention.

First Session To-Day at Roberts Park-Bu-y Scenes About the Local Association-Interesting Facts in Y. M. C. A. History.

DELEGATES POURING IN.

International Secretary Wieting Speaks of

the Work of the Convention. Very few of the delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention arrived before noon yesterday. Among those who did are Hon. L. B. Monroe, of New York, chairman of the international committee; Richard C. Morse, general secretary, of New York; J. B. Griggs, chairman of the credentials committee, of Pittsburg; George B. Hodge, secretary of the educational department, of New York: S. A. Taggari, secretary of the national committee; Claus Oladt, jr., German secretary of the international committee, all of New York; John H. Elliott, general secretary of the Minneapolis association; W. B. Sheriff, general secretary Canton, O., association and P. Augustus Wieting, secretary international com-

The retiring president, Mr. Thomas S.

Mcl'heeters, of St. Louis, will act as temporary chairman this morning at the meeting in Roberts Park Church, until a new one is elected. The first meeting to-day will be occupied with elections and general organization. A special train from Louisville last night brought about two hundred secretaries of local and State organizations from over the United States. Among them were Robert R. McBurney, of New York, Mr. R. F. Armstrong, J. L. Gordon, S. P. Lotz, of Boston; Frederick S. Goodman, S. D. Gordon and L. L. Dogget, Cleveland; Noah H. Jacks and J. A. Dummett, of Portland; W. D. Ball, of Los Angeles; C. M. Copeland and Herbert Gill, of Winnipeg. Manitoba; George T. Howser, Cincinnati; George T. Coxhead, Samuel R. Buchanan, G. Kessler and Charles E. Ford, St. Louis: W. A. Magee, Des Moines; F. E. A. Smith, Topeka; Charles K. Ober, John R. Mott, John R. Hague, L. D. Wishard, T. H. Roots, W. B. Miller, Don O. Shelton, Thomas R. Cree and George A. Warburton, of New York; L. W. Messer, Robert Weidensall, E. P. Enler, J. E. Reid, Chicago; T. W. Ober, Omaba; H. O. Williams, Richmond, Va.; H. P. Anderson, F. S. Brockman, Atlanta, Ga.; J. R. Pratt, Milwaukee; W. B. McBride and F. L. Willis, Birmingham, Ala.; W. E. Wayte, Dallas, Tex; H. B. Herr, Little Rock; G. K. Shurtleff, Denver; W. L. Porter and A. G. Studer, Detroit; D. F. More, Newark, N. J.; J. W. Cook, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. R. King, Wilmington, Del.; L. A. Coulter, Charlotte, N. C.; A. J. Jamison, Charleston, S. C.; H. E. Roseveon, Louisville, and others.

Last night Mr. P. Augustus Wieting, of New York, secretary of the international committee, was seen at the Denison. When asked as to the objects of this convention, which begins this morning, he said: "The object is to review the work for the

last two years. One of the principal things to be considered at this meeting. also, is to hear the report of the international committee which touches the different secretaries' reports of done everywhere this continent for the time stated. This report will contain recommendations which will be referred to a regular standing committee, to be appointed by the next president, whose report upon this report will constitute the most important work of the convention.

"Thirteen men will be elected to fill the places of thirteen men whose terms of office expire at this convention as members of the international committee. They will be elected by the delegates to this convention. The department of the work that will receive special attention is the educational features. In connection with the convention will be an educational exhibit in the basement of the church, in charge of Prof. Hodge, educational secretary of the international committee. By this an illustradepartments of art and learning will be furnished. Nothing like this has ever before been held in connection with our con-

ventions. To-night Prof. Wilbur W. White, of Xenia, O., will deliver an address on Bible studies. He is considered one of the best anthorities on this subject in the country. The singing at the convention will be in charge of F. H. Jacobs, of St. Louis, Tomorrow morning the standing committees will be announced. To-day's formal programme is as follows:

Morning Session. 9:30 to 10:30-Devotional meeting in the lecture room of the church. 10:30-Calling of the convention to order by the retiring president. Reading from the Scriptures and prayer. Election of committee on nomination of officers. Permanent organiza-

Afternoon Session. 2:00 -Reading from the Scriptures and prayer. Address of welcome and response by the president of the convention 2:45-Biennial report of the international com-3:45-The growth and prospects of association

work among colored young men-J. E. Moorland, Washington, D. C. Evening Session. 7:30-Reading from the Scriptures and prayer.

7:45-The opportunities of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the promotion of Bible study-Prof. W. W. White, Xenia, O. Entertaining the Delegates.

At the Y. M. C. A. rooms, last evening. the scene was one of animation and activity. Delegates were coming in by every train, and a force of clerks was busy assigning the latest arrivals to places of entertainment. Last night 250 delegates had

arrived in the city. The task of the committee on entertainment has been an arduous one. By a close canvass places of entertainment had been secured which were believed to be sufficient to meet the demand, but at the last minute a number who had promised to take one or more guest apponneed that they must withdraw, some alleging sickness and others that contrary to expectations they would have guests of their own to entertain. If the attendance reaches four hundred, which is likely, the committee is in a fair way to be embarrassed for places in which to entertain the visitors.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF GROWTH. Excerpts from the Forthcoming Report Tell the Wonderful Story.

The international convention represent-

ing the associations of North America meets every two years. The report of the association for the last two years will contain an interesting review of its history. From it is learned that the first convention was held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854. The conventions were held annually (excepting in 1861 and 1862) until 1877, when they were made biennial. From 1854 till 1866 an international committee was appointed each year, with headquarters in some one of the larger cities. At the Albany convention, in 1866, seven gentlemen residing in New York were appointed, and the committee was permanently located in that city. The committee now has thirty-nine members, eleven advisory members and fifteen trustees, representing all tions of the United States Canada. In 1866 no international secretaries were employed. The income of the committee was but a few hundred dollars a year, and its work, while valuable, was simply to call the convention, correspond with the associations, gather statistics and publish convention reports and pamphlets. The committee now employs twenty-three regular secretaries, and a number of others during portions of the year. Their time is given to supervising and directing the work. The income of the committee for 1866 was \$800; for 1890 it was \$65,877.

In 1866 it was found that the work of the associations generally was work for young men to do, rather than work for young men. Mission Sanday-schools, tract distribution and gospel meetings for all classes were carried on, and but few Bible classes and meetings for young men were held. at 2 o'clock, and Bayliss and Brown this | Very little attention was paid to the mental and social, and none to the physical de-

velopment of young men. There were few reading rooms, libraries, classes and social gatherings, and no gymnasiums. Now almost all the associations are devoting themselves exclusively to a work for young men, directed toward their intellectual, social, physical and spiritual de-

velopment. The growth is further shown in the fol-

lowing cleerpt: In 1866 less than a dozen men were employed, and few of these would be classed as association secretaries. At present there are 1,140 actually employed as secretaries and assistants, and 94 places are temperarily vacant. These secretaries are young men; many of whom nave been trained in or for the work and show special fitness for it. The international training schools at springfield and Chicago have done an important work in training secretaries, and both are taxed to their full capacity, and cannot supply the demand for new men.

Twenty-live years ago but sixty-nine associations reported to the committee, and there were certainly less than a hundred in existence; and of these not a few existed only in name. The present year 1,313 associations reported and 1,439 are in existence. Then there were 15,000 members; now there are 215,809. Then "here was but little organized work, and but few committees; now there are 36,241 young men on working committees, who direct the work of a large number of others associated with them in

the membership. in 1566 there were few reading rooms, libraries, classes, courses of lectures and social gatherings, now there are 841 reading rooms, 656 libraries, with 470,662 volumes; 316 associaciations have classes with regular attendance of 20,526 young men, and 810 associations had 9,266 lectures and social gatherings during the year. Then there were no gymnasiums or athlette departments, now there are 499 gymnasiums and 271 associations give attention through other means to the physical development o young men, necessitating the employment of 160 directors of this department. Many associthe summer months, where lawn tennis, basebail, rowing, bicycling, running, etc., are practicable. The visitors to the rooms of less than half the associations number an average of 65,533

each day. SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL PROSPERITY. In the meantime, says the report, the idea of spiritual meetings for young men only developed in this period, and the spiritual side of the work was kept steadily in view, and proved one of the successes, as it was the aim of the association. The report

continues: The development of this four-sided work exclusively for young men, under the direction of competent secretaries, has necessitated the erection of a new class of buildings specially adapted to it. In 1866 there was but one building owned by an association, now there are buildings specially erested for the associations in most of the larger and in many of the smaller cities. There are 284 buildings, valued at \$12,591,000; 117 associations own other real estate, valued at 2,188,070, and have building the amount of \$677.752, making a total of \$15,-457,428. The debt on this property is \$3,463,-496, leaving a total, free of all debt, of \$11,-

The total yearly income of the associations in 1866 did not exceed \$50,000. Last year the international and State committees and local associations received for current expenses \$2,334,881. The net increase in buildings and building funds paid in was \$1,216,075, making a total gift to the associations in one year of \$3,550,956. The value of property owned by the associations, less all debts upon the same. including funds pledged, is \$16,178,030.

WIDENING THE FIELD. The association branched out in 1875 into railroad centers, and organized for men connected with railroads. There are niuety-six railroad organizations, employing 114 secretaries, owning twenty builde ings and having 19,277 members; \$100,000 is now appropriated each year by railroad companies for this work on the lines of their roads, because of its effect in the improvement of the service rendered by their

In 1877 the committee began special visitations to promote association work in colleges. Three secretaries of the committee now give all of their time to the details of this work. There are 428 college associations, with a membership of 25,001, owning seven buildings and employing eight secre-taries. In connection with the college work fully eighteen thousand young men have been converted-two or three thousand during the past year-and many more have been led into a more consecrated Christian life. Twenty-five thousand young men have been influenced to enter the Christian ministry. Several hundred have been led to devote their lives to work as association secretaries, city missionaries and in other lines of Christian effort. Over five thousand students have volunteered for fereign missions, of whom five hundred are now in the foreign field under the direction of

different denominational mission boards. The work of extending the field continues among German Americans and among the colored people. The foreign field has been successfully entered both in the west and east. Japan has two association buildings, costing \$60,000, and Brazil has one agsociation. In Paris a new association building, costing \$200, 000, wasdedicated last Sunday. This work was entirely the result of the helpful supervision of representatives of the international committee and the building was rendered possible by the generous gift of \$80,000 by a member of the

committee. For this wide work of supervision and extension the last international convention (at Kansas City, May 6-10, 1891) voted that \$75,000 was needed for each of the years 1891 and 1892.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Machinists' Executive Board Given a Decided Change in Personnel.

The contest for office in the ranks of the machinists' organization ended vesterday and resulted in the election of the following officers:

Grand Master Machinist-James O'Connell. Oil City, Pa. Grand Foreman-Harry Easton, Omaha, Neb. Grand Secretary-treasurer-W. L. Dawley.

Executive Board-D. Douglass Wilson, Birmingham, Ala.; John T. Ferguson, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Ashe, Boston, Mass.; S. B. Glenn, Las Vegas, N. M.; H. T. Goodwin, Muskegon, Mich.; A. Vogel, Chicago, Ill., and A. D. Z. Hazel,

All the officers elected yesterday, with the exception of the grand master machinist, are the present incumbents of the offices to which they were elected. The new members elected to the executive board are Glenn, Ferguson, Vogel and Hazel; the retiring members of the board are Harry Speake, of Washington, D. C.; J. C. Schrutte, of Galveston, Tex.; Charles Castleman, of Chicago, and James O'Connell, of Oil City, Pa.

THE WEBBER DIFFICULTY.

A Piece of Property to Be Sold and \$1,000 Given Webber's Wife for the Children.

It is understood that an acceptable compromise has at last been reached in the Webber case. Mrs. Webber has said all along that she only desired her husband to make provision for the support of her children. The compromise that is said to have been reached is by the sale of property on Massachusetts avenue belonging to the father of Carrie Caffee. The property is worth \$5,000, and by the terms of the agreement it is to be sold and \$1,000 of the proceeds turned over to Webber to settle upon his wife for the benefit of the chil-

TRAINING MOTORMEN.

Virginia-Avenue Carmen Learning the Motor on the Old Electric Lines.

The Citizens' Company is training a number of its employes to be prepared for running electric cars. Men are accompanying motormen on the North Illinois-street and College avenue-lines and are closely watching the method of handling cars. These men are being prepared to operate the care on the Virginia avenue-line, which the company expects to have in operation with electricity by Sunday. The company worked all last night stringing wires on that thoroughfare, and will soon have it all ready for the cars.

Hendquarters for Connecticut Veterans, During encampment week Justice Daniels will convert his office into a home for all the old soldiers from the State of Connecticut, in whose armies he served. There are only three Connecticut soldiers in this city, and they will endeavor to make their comrades from the East entirely comfortable during their stay in the Hoosier capital, and give them a specimen of the Western bospitality.